## MORE PERILS UNDERGROUND

SENATOR ERWIN'S COMMITTEE REARS ABOUT LEAKY GAS MAINS.

pr Soil Permented with Gas, Lewber Smith Says, and Health and Life Endan-gared-Ges, Sickles's Expertence Sunning Gas Works and Getting Bills for Gas to Didn't Barn-Hemedica Proposed.

Senator George Z. Erwin, who has been investigating the underground systems in New York, has come to the conclusion that it is eafer to live in St. Lawrence county and burn oil than to run the risk of being blown up by aubway explosions or poisoned by gas in New York city. The Senate Committee on General Laws, of which he is the Chairman, and which has been trying to find out whether a State Board of Supervision should be established to have authority over all the underground systems, met yesterday at the Hotel Metropole. The members present were Senators Erwin. Coggeshall, Vedder, Brown, Van Gorder, and

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who was the first witness called by the committee yesterday, told about the waste of gas from excessive pressure on the mains and from imperfect pipes and fixtures. This leakage was not only dangerous to health but costly to consumers, as Gen. Bickles knew from personal experience. The companies make the consumers pay

for the waste," he said. "Some years ago I lived in an apartment house on Fifth avenue. where I had an interesting experience with a gas company. A lady who lived on the fourth floor found that her gas bills were very large, although very little gas had been burned. When she remonstrated with the company she was treated with scant courtesy. I asked the President of the gas company to investigate the waste which I was sure had occurred, and no attention was paid to my letter. A few weeks later I went to Europe. Before I went I directed the janitor of the building to cut off outside the gas meter the connection between the gas mains and my rooms. If he needed any light in my absence he was to use lamps or candies. Several months later, when I returned, I found the usual gas bills awaiting me. I stopped paying gas bills when I found that out, and invited the company to sue me. They did not do this, but they cut off my gas. I then got an injunction from the court forbidding them to do this. The company opposed the injunction, and I thus comselled them to sue me on the merits of the case. and they failed to prove their bills on the trial before Judge Van Vorst. It was shown that the meters were untrustworthy, and I have not

Gen. Sickles said that the gas companies became very formidable by consolidating. They spent five or six millions for a plant he said. and to quiet public suspicion as to their immense profits they capitalized this stock at forty millions. On this basis they charged their

mense profits they capitalized this stock at forty millions. On this basis they charged their profits.

"What remedy would you propose for these existing evils?" asked bonator Lrwin.

tien. Sickles said that one solution of the difficulty was public ownership of the gas works, as in France, Germany, and England.

"This system," he said. "provides better gas at half the price. In this city gas sells for \$1.25 at thousand. This is an outrage, as it is practically a necessity in large cities, and should be furnished as near the cost as possible."

Gen. Sickles told a story of his experience when in command at Charleston, S. C., at the close of the civil war that iliustrated this point. The gas stock owned by Northern men had been confiscated during the war. Con. Sickles took charge of the gas works in the name of the United States and legan a reformation. He appointed E. M. Dickinson as commissioner to take charge of the gas works. The quality of the gas had been poor and the rates had been high. Commissioner Dickinson improved the quality about 40 her cent, cut down the cest, and at the same time made mensy for the stockholders and estarlished a repair fund. The reduction in the price of gas quieted the row that had been started by the secure of the works. Afterward the works were restored to the owners.

"Another evil," Con. Tickles continued. "Is the high-pressule which to rees the gas in o the soil. A large proportion of sickness in this city is due to the amount of gas that escales from the soil wherever it is opened. The classino the soil wherever it is opened. The class hack of supervision in those matters. The inspector of gas metres is paid by the commission appointed by the Governor which should have the courage to look a gas commissionar-pointed by the Governor which should have the courage to look a gas commissionar-pointed by the Governor which should have the courage to look a gas commission should have the courage to look a gas commission appointed by the couragines and correct these evils.

A. Knud

face and the power to investigate and correct these evils.

A. A. Knudson, the electrical expert who superintended the substitution of electric motor power for horse sower in the street railways of St. John. N. H., said that the overhead single wire or Frolley system had been adopted after a thorough investigation. These Frolley wires should in his opinion, be projected by guard whes in busy portions of the city. Although the electric current carried by such a wire had been known to kill horses. Mr. Knudson said that he didn't think it would kill a human being. In this system the current returned to the power station through the rails. A circuit could not be established by standing with one foot on the rail and the other on the ground.

D. Lowber Smith, ex-Commissionar of Public D. Lowber Smith, ex-Commissioner of Public

D. Lowber Smith. ex-Commissioner of Public Works, raid that the escape of gas in the city was so great that in some places enough gas could be found by driving a crowbar down through the paxement to make a considerable blaze. On Marison avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, where asphalt pavement is used, there is no way for the gas to escape through the streets. Consequently a great deal of it forces its way under the curbs into the basements and cellars on either side of the street. The Department of Public Works had received a large number of complaints from people living in that part of the city about escaping gas. There are four distinct gas mains in that part of Madison avenue. "What remedy would you propose?" asked Benator Erwin.

"What remedy would you propose."

Senator Erwin.

"The gas system of this city would be greatly improved by consolidation," answered Mr. Smith. "There are too many mains in the same streets. If the city furnished the gas or in any way the number of mains could be reduced it would greatly decrease the leakage. The city has now no authority over the gas companies. I think that the Department of Public Works should have the authority to

companies. I think that the Department of Public Works should have the authority to appoint an efficient inspector to correct many of these abuses."

appoint an efficient inspector to correct many of these abuses."

Mr. Smith said that he thought the gas leakage in this city amounted to he per cent, and the contention of the gas companies that it was only I per cent, seemed to him ridiculous.

Horace Loomis, engineer of the hepartment of Public Works, believes that there was urgent need of supervision on the part of the city of the gas companies.

George W. Birdsail, chief engineer of the Croton Ameduct, said that the lower part of the city was gridironed with pipes of one sort and another, and many of them were in a dangerous condition. When there was a leak it was impossible to tell at once which pipe was in need of repairs. Mr. Birdsail thought that it would bardly be practicable to put all the gas mains in one conduit. In his opinion all the underground pipes should be run through vaults where they could be examined every day without tearing up the streets. The service pipes were a great source of trouble. Mr. Birdsail said that he had seen some pipes so badly corroded that it was possible to break them with the hand. Some of the mains were simple holes in the ground, surrounded by runt, Mr. Birdsail also hought that the Commissioner of Public Works should have unradiction over the gas companies and should have the power te make the necessary repairs if the commanies relused to do it.

Leonard F. Beckwith, chief engineer of the Consolidateil Telegraph and Fleetrical Subway

the necessary repairs it the commanies relused to do it.

Leonard F. Beckwith, chief engineer of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, slarmed senator Frwin with his account of the dangers of subway explosions. The gas that escaped he said, naturally filled up the manholes and formed a dangerous mixture with the air. The subway company had been trying to expel gas from the subways. This danger in New York was such a threatening one that a double set of covers was provided for each manhole. Mr. Beckwith said that in one city provided with subways and leaking gas a fire engine struck one of the caps of a manhole and at the same time a burning coal fed into the manhole. An explosion followed which threw the fire engine over on its said. Mr. Beckwith estimated the ras leakage in the lower part of this city at about 12 per cent. This leakage, he thought, could be reduced to 3 or 4 per cent. In Parls wrought iron pipes wrapped in asphalt were used, and the saving in leakage had for the extra expense of the pipes.

Joseph Fiannery, chief sugineer of the Standard Gas Company, said that if Mr. Beckwith's estimate of the gas leakage were correct it would be impossible to live in New York. There

was annually forced into the gas mains in this city 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas a mile. He thought that a State Commission would place an intelligant medium between the gas companies and the people.

William Webb of the Department of Public Works entered another protest against the steam pipes. He said that in some places they made the sell so hot that it was impossible to work near them.

The committee adjourned the investigation at this noist until next Saturday, and spent the ovening docking manholes and breathing through their handkerchies to escape gas poisoning.

NO CHANCE FOR AMERICANS,

Chonp Forsign Labor Briven Them On to Certain Employments,

Ex-President Charles N. Tanitor of the State Board of Commissioners of Emigration was a witness yesterday before the sub-committee of the Congress Committee on Immigration. He advised an enlargement of the prohibited class of immigrants, and said that he would not allow the admission of immi-grants who were assisted by others than their immediate relatives. He also advised that the examiners have more time to determine as to the advisability of allowing certain immigrants to land. Thirty days, he thought, was none too much in some cases. He also thought that the country ought to be protected against immi-

gation from Canada. President Henry Rice of the United Hebrew Charities said that 25,000 Hebrews had come to this country annually for the past four or five years. Of these 17,000 or 18,000 came from Russia, and only 600 or 700 from Germany. Not many of them were skilled mechanics, and very few entered lines of business, About 30 per cent. had trades. Mr. Bace fafored a capitation tax of \$3 on immigrants, and thought that no one should be allowed to land who could not read or write in his own lan-

Superintendent John J. Simpson of Castle Garden said that 1,500 immigrants were detained last year for examination. Of these 500 or 600 were sent back, of whom 60 per cent, were females. Hundreds of laborers of all kinds came over annually in the spring and

kinds came over annually in the spring and returned in the fall.

Daniel Hamilton, a licensed boarding house keeper, admitted that he kept a barroom, because, as he said, he regarded drinking as a necessary evil. The receipt at the bar would not amount to \$10 a day, one-half of which was for pastage stamps.

Several missionaries and others connected with missionary boarding houses were called, John Offermann, bookkeeper for the German Immigrant House, acknowledged that his house charged for board and lodging; that it sold steamship tickets on commission, and did an exchange business.

"Then how does your house differ from any other boarding house?" asked Col. Stump.

"We claim to give the best of accommodationa."

then how does your noise difference of the properties of the country.

"We claim to give the best of accommodations."

"So they all do. Now, isn't the difference just here—You handle the immigrants shokels and preach the Gospel, while the other boarding-house keepers do not preach the Gospel but do handle the shekels?

Another missionary, the Rev. C. B. Lilje, said the boarders at his house were compelled to attend church as well as to hear prayers.

John W. Keegh, formerly an inspector for the Department of Public Works, said that choan Italian labor had driven out American labor on the streets of this city. The proportion of Italians to all other classes was as 30 to 10 per cent. Those who were not Italians were either bosses of skilled laborers. The effect of this influx of Italian labor had been to reduce wages. Nearly all Italian laborers, in all parts of the country, he thought, were controlled by the padrones of Mulberry street. He cited an instance of an Italian in this city whose business it had been for the past fifteen years to supply laborers to contractors. Only recently he had sent 300 Italian laborers to Tennessee, for which service he had received fifty cents a head irom the contractor and \$1 from the laborers. The average Italian, if he could get work for three years even at \$1.25 a day, could save \$500. There was not much choice, Mr. Keogh thought, between the Chinese and the class of Italians who have come to this country within the past ten years. He favored a capitation tax of \$25 upon all male immigrants over 21 years of age.

of \$25 uron all male immigrants over 21 years of age.

Fresident Edgar L. Ridgway of the State Board of Emigration Commissioners said he considered that class of immigrants to be the most undestrable who were poor in purse and weak in body. There were many such from Russia and italy. The immigration from those countries was on the increase. So it was from Germany and England. Irish immigration was decreasing. He favored further restrictions and a coser cooperation between the States and the Federal dovernment. The States, he thought should have supervision over the labor market within their borders. The Federal Government, through its consuls abroad, should control, as far as possible, the class of immigrants who come over here. Consuls should be kept informed at the condition of the labor market in different parts of the country, so that they might properly advise immiso that they might properly advise immi-

Col. John B. Weber, Federal Superitendent of Col. John B. Weber, Federal Superitendent of Immigration at the Barge Office, said that the Barge Office, said that the Barge Office could accommodate with ease 1,5-90 immigrants daily, and that 2,600 could be provided for. When the number reached 3,000 it caused some inconvenience to both officials and immigrants. He thought the superintendent should have the final say as to what immigrants should be sent back. So far he had ordered the destitute to be taken care of.

The committee adjourned to meet in Washington at the call of the Chairman.

INCENDIARISM A LA MODE,

How Many Fires Like This Have Been Discovered in a Year?

Seventeen families live in the tenement at 210 East Eeighty-eighty street. At 2:10 A. M. yesterday Mrs. Andrew Yager, who lives on the third floor, was awakened by the crying of her baby. She got up to attend the child and saw a flickering light shining through the window opening from the dark bedroom to the hall. She aroused her husband, who found at the foot of the flight of stairs leading to the fourth floor two bundles of paper and rags, saturated with kerosene, all ablaze. Yager threw palls of water over the burning hears and shouted "Fire!" The janitor called the firemen, but

their services were not needed. One of the blazing bundles of rags was near the elevator shaft and the fire was eating away the wood work which surrounds it. The other, near the stairway, sat fire to the wooden railings and the wainscoting. Both packages were tightly wrapped in copies of the Stacts Weiting and the New Yorker Zeitung. Fire Marshal Mitchell questioned each of the tenants extended the standard that the tenants in the first floor back and the third floor back were not on good terms, but upon close inquiry was informed by the heads of the two righting families that one did not know exactly in which part of the house the other lived. He did not learn the cause of their animosity, either.

Mrs. Te-sier, the janitress, said she is pretty sure that no one could come in from the street to set the bundles on fire. She locked the hall door just before midnight, and the entrance through the basement. The entrance from the roof was open. The tenement, with others on that row, belong to Rosenstuck & Marcus of Nassau street. There were seventeen families in the building. near the stairway, sat fire to the wooden rall-

THEY DENY DOUBLE DEALING.

Henry Offerman's Suit for \$8,500 Against Barnaby & Buckhout,

Henry Offerman of Washington avenue, Brooklyn, intends to erect a five-story building in Fulton street, between Bridge and Duffield streets. He authorized Frank A. Barnaby, a real estate agent, arrange for the purchase of certain houses and lands for the site. Barnaby submitted a list of figures, which he representsubmitted a list of figures, which he represented to be the lowest prices at which the property could be bought.

Mr. Opperman authorized the purchase and found out after he had paid \$30,000 for the two houses, 242 and 244 Duffield street, that they had been sold for \$20,000 just before they came into his possession. He asserts that Barnaby got a friend to huy them, and that he made just \$10,000 by the transaction. He therefore has such Harnaby and his partner, H. C. Buckhout, for that amount, less \$1,500, the amount of their legitimate commission on the whole transaction. They deny his charge of double dealing.

Work of the Chartty Organization Society. The eighth annual report of the Central Ane eighth annual report of the Central Council of the Charity Organization Society for 1880 is out. During the year aid was given to 30,310 families or parts of families. But the feature of the society work was its penny provident fund. In twelve months it has expanded from fourteen stations and deposits of gast by 7,431 depositors to 48 stations and deposits of \$4,000 by 11,351 depositors.

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to our new five-story buildings, occupying five city lots, now being built on 14th st., near 5th av.

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N. B.—As we purpose to carry none of our present stock to our new buildings, we have marked goods at prices to secure IMMEDIATE Sale,

## Le Boutillier Bros., Broadway and 14th St.

LIEUT. DYER'S COURT MARTIAL.

Found Guilty and Sentenced, But the Sen-tence Remitted by Gen, Howard. Washington, April 26 .- The general court martial convened at Fort Porter, N. Y., for the trial of Lieut, S. Alien Dyer, Twenty-third Infantry, has completed its labors. Lieut. Dyer was charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentieman," and the eight specifications set forth in brief that he defrauded R. W. Alexander, the Goodyear Rubber Company, J. C. Landsheft, Dingens Brothers, William Summerville, and George Van Campen, Jr., respectively, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Wm. A. Hutchinson of Youngstown, N. Y., that he drew checks on bankers with whom he no account; that on being threatened with personal chastisement, by C. Mayer, a milk dealer of Buffalo, to whom he was financially indebted, did "in a dis-graceful and cowardly manner run away and take refuge in Fort Porter." The plea was not guilty, except of certain words. The findings on five specifications were not guilty and on others guilty, save of certain words, and on four the charge not guilty, but guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discl-

the charge not guilty, but guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The sentence was a year's confinement to the post at which he might be serving.

The reviewing authority, Gen. Howard comments, 'that while Lieut. Dyer has berretrated under the pressure of insolvence incurred through his own imprudence, a series of reprehensible acts, he has not been guilty of positive fraud in his pecuniary transactions, and that therefore his conviction under the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, which will carry with it his exclusion from further association with men of honor, is not made necessary. Here is no evidence to show any deliberate intent on the part of the accused to defeat or repudiate just claims, or to refuse the payment of any debt when means were within his reach. There is nothing to show that he has incurred obligations to other men which he did not expect and intend at some future time to settle. But it can scarcily be denied that Lieut. Dyer has, as his counsel trankly admits, been inexcusably negligent in the payment of his numerous debts by reason of culpable carelessness in the management of his affairs; that he has relied on procuring money from sources on which he should have placed no reliance; made promises to pay at dates when he had no reasonable expectation of being able to pay; drawn drafts upon banks with too much confidence in their willingness to respond; and reduced his bank balances with little regard for other earlier claims. He has, in short, brought discredit upon himself, his regiment, and the army, in his struggles to maintain his credit, by his prolonged disregard of the rules of commercial punctuality. It is sincerely hoped that he will lay his present lesson to heart. Lieut. Dyer will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

TWENTY LASHES EACH.

Three Young Men of Prominent Pamiller Punished for Stealing a Horse

WILMINGTON, Del., April 26.-James Hamilton, John T. Owens, and James Owens Isaacs, who were convicted last week of stealing a horse from Eli P. West, a farmer living at Cross Keys. Sussex county, were pilloried for one hour and whipped with twenty lashes each at Georgetown to-day. They have a year's imprisonment also to serve. There being no jail yard, the whipping took place on the village green in a space roped off to keep back the crowd

green in a space roped off to keep back the crowd.

The young men being connected with prominent families, their trial and punishment made a great local sensation. Their trial was one of the most botly contested logal battles ever known in Sussex county, and since their sentence strong pressure had been brought upon the Governor to remit the cornoral punishment. About 300 persons witnessed the whipping.

SARAH ALTHEA TERRY.

She Smashes a Window and Makes a Seen in Her Lawyer's Office.

FRESNO, Cal., April 26.—Sarah Althea Terry made her appearance in the office of C. G. Sayle, administrator of the estate of David S. Terry, yesterday and demanded some money. Sayle said he had none on hand belonging to the estate, but there were law books that might be soid. She then went into the adjoining office of Mr. Caidwell attorney for the administrator, and after wrangling with him she was ejected from the office. She returned and smashed the windows and made a scene. Sayle left his office and she followed, threatening to shoot him.

Children Saved from Their Orney Mother. DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 26.-Smoke was seen running from the upper windows of the residence of Richard Gruner yesterday. A neighbor heard a scream, and looking through a lower window was Mrs. Gruner, brandishing a lower window was Mrs. Gruner, brandishing a huge butcher knife above her two little children. He leaped through the window, and seized the demented woman and threw her to the ground. She had piled a heap of rubbish around the bed, saturated it with kerosene, piaced a panful of red-hot coals on the heap, and intended to kill her children and perish herself. The flames were extinguished. Mrs. Gruner has had two similar insane, fits.

Terrible Accident to a Pleasure Party. LIMA, O., April 26 .- Late Thursday night, while returning from a trip to Lafayette, a party of young people met with a shocking acordent near here. Their horses became fright-ened and ran into a stone wall, killing both of them and dashing the occupants as and the atone abutment of a bridge. Minnle and Gertie Figres were instantly killed, and Ella Haw-kins and Clif Church were probably fatally

American Bramatic Authors' Society. ALBANT, April 25.-The certificate of incorporation of the American Dramatic Authors' Society of New York city has been filed here. Its object is to ad-New York city has been miss here. Its objects to any vance and premote the interests of writers for the stage in America. The first-year trustees are: T. W. King, Charles Barnard, William Gill, irefeer Hall Winshow the William Gill, irefeer Hall Winshow the Araylor. The incorporators signify the arrillants are: Charles Aifred Byrne, Lecaused Grove, Aifred Thompson, William Gill, Howard P. Taylor, Aifred Thompson, William Gill, Howard P. Taylor, Enderty France, Leander Hichardson, T. W. king, Arillur Wallack, Herbert Hall Winslow, and W. H. Sidley-Brown.

Three foundlings, two of them girls, were found by the police on Friday night; one in the beas-ment of 213 East Fifty-first street, another in the hall-way of 237 East Seventy-third street, and the third by Berris Labins of 8) Delancey street. All were under two days old and were cent to Matron Webb at Feites Headonsriere.

WANTS A FOTE OF THANKS. Rear Admiral Walker's Petition for What

He Deems an Act of Justice. Rear Admiral Henry Walker, U. S. N. (retired), of 492 Third street, South Brooklyn, bas petitioned Congress for a recognition of his services in a vote of thanks. This he considers due him as an act of justice. He reviews his record and inquires if it is not fully equal in merit and as fully entitled to recognition as that of other officers of the navy who have received the thanks of Congress for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, or extraordinary heroism." He says he was in three or four times more victorious battles, either as commanding officer or as one of the principal participants, and to have been much longer under fire and in the presence of the enemy on blockade duty, with an inferior force under his command, than a majority of those whom Con-

blockade duty, with an inferior force under his command, than a majority of those whom Congress has recognized. The cold type of history records the fact, he says, that there are few officers in the navy who served their country more readily, faithfully, and effectually during the war than himself, and he complains that the merit of some of his most valuable services either have been totally knowed or ascribed to other officers. He was on strict naval duty for more than thirty years, but is credited with only eighteen years and nine months of sea service. He began his career of battles in the war between the United States and Mexico. He was present at the surrender of Vera Cruz. Tuspan, and Tobasco as executive officer of the bomb brig Vesuvius, During the war of the rebellion he was in command of the United States storeship Supply at Fonsacola in 1860 and 1861, where, under extraordinary difficulties, with the opposition of disaffected officers of all grades on -hisboard and on shore, he rendered great and indispensable a-sistance to Lieut Slimmer of the army in preventing Fort Pickens and the ships in the harbor from being captured, together with the Pensacola Navy Yard, by re-inforcing the most important fort and disabling Forts Barraness and McCrea, and at the same time rescuing a large number of loyal people from want and imprisonment.

Alter the surrender of the Fensacola Navy Yard be was the commanding officer, and, although he was the chier actor in highly creditable operations, he says he was unjustly accused of disabeying orders and subjected to the expense and mortification of a needless trial by a court of inquiry and a court martial. Although acquitted of any serious fault, he doesn't feet that full justice has yet been done him, and he seeks reparation at the hands of Congress. He commanded at various times the menny's batteries below Island No. 10 in the Mississippi, cantured them, and ocened up the blockade of the river. For this service he was highly commended by Gen, Pope and others, He was in

TWO DIFFORCE SUITS

Decrees Granted for Identical Causes to Two Sisters who Married Two Brothers, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 26,-At a Special divorces were granted for identical causes to two sisters who had simultaneously married two brothers. The actions were brought by Carrie Mayo against Zenas Mayo, and by Larie Mayo against Zenas Mayo, and by Louisa Mayo against George Mayo, and the grounds in each case were adultery and crueity. The plaintiffs are the daughters of Harrison Lakin of Hancock and are nicess of the liev. Arad Lakin, widely known in connection with his services as an army chaplain in the war of the rebellion, and subsequently with the New York city Five Points Mission. They are highly connected on the mother's side with the well-to-do Wheeler family of the Delaware Liver valley.

iver valley.

The plaintiffs, who are still young and beau-The plaintiffs, who are still young and beautiful women, when mere school girls of 14 and 15 years respectively, were married, in a moment of willul caprice, to the brothers Mayo, who were greatly their social inferiors, and, as it now appears, were otherwise unworthy. After about four years of unhappy wedded life, they simultaneously appealed to the court for release from the conjugal bonds. The Court swards to each an absolute divorce, with leave to resume her maiden name and marry again, and with the full custody of her children.

DEFICIENCY OF \$200,000.

No Money to Feed the Wards of Kings

There is a deficiency of more than \$200,000 in the appropriation of the current year for the expenditures of the Charities Commissioners of Kings county. The supervisors have power to raise the amount by the issue of bonds, but they have not done so. The Commissioners say there is no money available with which to feed the county poor for the remainder of the "All our money for provisions is used up."
and Commissioner Nolan yesterday. "We have a lot of bills to pay and no money to pay

them.

The Commissioners have now before them unpaid bills amounting to \$60,000, with no money to meet them. They may be indicted for contracting debt, and they do not feel disposed to incur any more risk on that account.

Exciting Scene at a Burtal.

MIDDLETOWN, April 26.-There was an exciting scene in the cemetery at Cortland at the burial of Frank Hotehkies, the young man who was killed on Monday by the accidental failing of a factory clevator. The family and friends had gathered around the grave and the officiating clergyman had paused in the services while the body was being lowered to its final resting place. Suddenly, as the coffin touched bottom, the earth around the grave caved in and carried down the heavy granite base and shaft of the family monument, which fell upon and smashed the coffin. James Robinson, one of the pallbearers, was also carried down into the grave and was nearly suffocated by the earth that caved in upon him. He was dug out in a badly bruised condition. While the excitement and alarm prevailed women fainted and the mourners uttered loud wails of distress, The funeral services were interrupted for an hour until the body could be frankferred to another coffin and the grave cleared. burial of Frank Hotchkiss, the young man who another coffin and the grave cleared.

Miss Kate Marino, 19 years old, of 156 Montgomery street, Jersey City, left her home

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\$20,00 AND UPWARD. JORDAN & MORIARTY

207 to 213 Park Row. THE M'CALLA COURT MARTIAL.

Testimony Yesterday About the Ironing of A full hour of yesterday's session of the McCalla court martial, which is going on in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was taken up with the reading of the minutes of Friday's proceedings, while Commander McCalla and his lawyers were waiting impatiently to hear the decision of the court on Mr. Menzies's objection to the fourth charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, which had gone over from the day before. Joseph H. Choate. Capt. McCalla's senior counsel, joined Mr. Menzies twenty minutes after the opening of the court after an absence of two days. At 11 o'clock the actual proceedings of the day began, and Judge-Advocate Garst announced that the court had decided to overrule Mr. Menzies's objection. and that the charge must stand on the record

After Mr. Choate had noted an exception to the rules on behalf of his client. Private of Marines Brandon was recalled and gave his testimony concerning the threatening of Louis Moyer by the Captain at Mozambique. He had seen Capt. McCalla lay his bare sword on Meyer's shoulder, but he did not hear any of the expressions used by the Commander at the time. Mr. Menzies here announced that Term of the Delaware County Supreme Court | he would formally move to strike out the tesat Delni, Justice Charles E Parker presiding. | timony of the witness as well as that of Meyer himself, which has already been given, on the same grounds on which he had objected to the fourth charge, under which the Captain's treatment of Meyer was made a specification. He the court, Brandon said that Meyer was brought to the mast in the morning after quarters. Capt. McCalla, according to the witness, was accustomed to wear his side arms

during quorters.

Sergeant tialiagher of the Marine Corps told of the ironing together of Deimour. Bourne, and Sloane when the Enterprise was off Oran. Africa. The rest of his evidence was simply corroborative of the testimony which has already been given upon the stand concerning the use of straitjackets and irons on board.

corning the use of stratifacters and from on board.

In answer to Mr. Menzie's questions on the cross-examination, Gallagher thought that the most of the men who had undergone such punishment were a "tough lot." Lawyer Menzies next asked what Gallagher thought of the chiracter of the men under discussion, and at this Lieut, Stayton was en his feet with an objection. Several of the men he said, whose character the witness was asked to pass upon had not been called to the stand, and tapt. Met alla having been charged with inflicting illegal punishments on certain of his sailors, could not excuse himself by citias their general character. The court was cleared, and after pondering the cuestion for a lew minutes Hear Admiral Harmony and his eleven officers decided to allow Mr. Menzies guestion. Continuing his examination, Mr. Menzies sot the witness to admit that he didn't consider that the men who were confined in straitmekets had received any injury.

Capt. Meade here put a few questions to Gallagher.

"Have you had any sea service on other ships of the navy?"

"Yes str"

of the navy?"
Yes, sir.
"Yes, sir."
Did you ever see any one confined in a strattacket or any other ship than the Enter-

prise?"
No, sir," said the marine promptly.
When Lawyer Menzies wanted to know whether Gallagher thought that the punishments on board the Enterprise had been proper Lieut, Stayton objected vigorously, and was

ments on board the Enterprise had been proper Lieut, Stayton objected vigorously, and was sustained by the court.

Bergeant A. H. Monroe was next called as a corroborative witness. When it came to the cross-examination Mr. Menzles wanted to know whether the ironing of the men was for punishment or as a restraint. Lieut, Stayton told the court that the witness was not competent to answer this question.

"You allowed just such questions yesterday," retorted Mr. Menzles.

"Our sense of liberality," repiled Lieut, Stayton, sharply, "has caused us to allow too many questions already, but we are going to draw the line now.

"We are not asking any favors of the prosecution," but in Mr. Monzles softo voce.

At Admiral Harmony's order, Mr. Menzles amended his question so that the witness was asked whether he had heard any orders given on board the ship stating that the men were ironed as a punishment. The witness hadn't heard any orders on the subject at all.

This ended the day's hearing, and at 1 o'clock the court adjourned to take a half holiday. The trial goes on to-morrow.

The Benefit for Florence Evans, A mammoth entertainment will be tendered A manimote entertainment with be tendered to Fiorance Evans at the Union Square Theatre on Sunday evening. April 37, by her professional friends. Many new and novel features will be presented, and the processing the state of the processing of the

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THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST VETO.

Bill Authorizing the City of Ogden, Utah, to Increase Its Indebtedness. WASHINGTON, April 26,-President Harrison sent his first veto to the House to-day. In got the same ruling as before, and noted an his message, returning without his approval exception. To the questions of Capt. Meade of the bill "To authorize the city of Ogden, Utah. to assume increased indet tedness," he says: "The general law fixes the limit of 4 per cent, on the last assessment for taxation as the limit of indebtedness which a municipal corporation in the Territories may assume, This bill extends this limit as to Ogden to 8 per cent. The purposes are not peculiar or excep-tional. They relate to schools, street improvements. &c., and are common to every prosperous town. If the argument by which the measure is supported is adopted the conclusion

measure is supported is adopted the conclusion should be a repeal or modification of the general law, but, in my opinion, the limitation imposed by law is wise and wholesome and should not be relaxed.

"The city now has power to increase its indebtedness \$180,000, which would seem to be enough to make a good beginning in the construction of severs, while the cost of street improvements is usually met by direct assessments, Almost all the States have limited the power of municipal corporations to incur indebtedness, and the limit is generally lower than that fixed in the Territories. A large city debt retards growth, and in the end defeats the purpose of those whe think by mortgaging the future to attract population and property. I do not doubt that the citizens of Ogder will ultimately realize that the creation of a municipal debt of over a half million dollars by a city of 15,000 population, being about \$37 per capita, is unwise."

DESERTED BY HIS BROTHER'S WIFE, A Syrian Woman Deserts Her Brother-inlaw for Another Man.

Paris, Tex., April 26.—Jean George Seizel, peddler, who came here from Beyrout, Syria, told a singular story to United States Commissioner Lee yesterday. He said that he had a wife and five children, and about a year ago came to this country. Not caring to be troubled with her he obtained the consent of his brother with her he obtained the consent of his brother for the latter's wife, a heautiful woman of 20, to come with him. They travelled together until two weeks ag , when they mot a Syran named Jean Jacobi at Fort Worth, he and the woman became deeply enamored with one another, find on Monday they left together for Indian Territory. Seizel wanted awarrant for the arrest of the woman, saying that if he returned to Syria without her he would be charged with murdering her. The Commissioner could not issue the warrant, but linsily consented to issue a certificate showing that the woman had abandoned him. This will be forwarded to the Consul at Beyrout.

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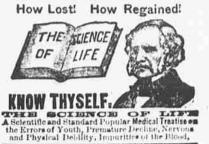
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Fallure of a Big Bucket Shop.

PITTSBURGH, April 26 .- The Pittsburgh Commission Company, the largest bucket shop in the State, suspended payment this morning. The company's business was larger than any three similar concerns in this city. The capital stock was only \$10,000. but the aggregate amount handled was at least \$500,000 a year. Their liabilities are estimated at \$159,000. Their indictities are estimated at \$100,090. It is said that the commany has paid out \$350,090 in the last seven works.

Superintendent Campe said the buige in grain and pork saily crippled the concern, and the continued advance in the stock market rendered abortive all efforts to recover. He thought the prospects for resuming were poor. The company had special wire connections with New York, Chicago, and the principal towns of Pennsylvania.

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